

The Tarboro' Southerner.
TARBORO', NORTH CAROLINA.
WILLIAM BIGGS, Editor.
THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1868.

The Monagrie composed in a great measure of the Rag tag and Bob tail of North Carolina and the North, assembled on Tuesday in the State Capitol, the very pillars of which must have blushed in shame at the degrading spectacle.

R. W. King, nigger Radical from Lenoir County was elected President pro tem and J. P. Andrews, nigger Radical of Wake, Secretary. Eighty five delegates answered to their names and we may now expect to speedily witness at Raleigh the same humiliating scenes that are being enacted in the other Southern States.

As was to be expected, the Yankee element predominates to a great extent and to the hands of these "adventurers" and their snoty allies is committed the future safety, peace and prosperity of the Old North State—Heaven protect the good old Commonwealth from the devouring inroads of these ravenous vultures, who, perched upon the prostrate remains of constitutional liberty and civil rights, are preparing to swallow up in the vortex of negro equality the last faint vestige of these once cherished privileges.

The very soul turns in disgust from witnessing the places of our honored dead filled with this mixed crowd of ragamuffins and gorillas now congregated at the State Capitol, and when the people of North Carolina remember that with this crowd rests the power of framing a Constitution and laws, under which they and their children are expected to live, every sentiment of manhood rises in bold, out spoken declaration of defiance to their unconstitutional and illegitimate authority, and proclaims in thunder tones the downfall of that document, when submitted at the ballot box for their decision.

The majority of the true people of North Carolina had but little to do in sending the mongrel herd to Raleigh, and, while now and then a gentleman of respectability and trust may appear in the dusky throng, the contrast but renders the surrounding darkness more palpable, and in vain will the true people of North Carolina look for the exercise of any justice, or liberality on the part of these gorillas now in Convention assembled.

The reports from the so called Conventions of the other shackled Southern States show that a dire spirit of proscription, hatred and low revenge mark their actions, and the same may be expected from the machinations of these now in Raleigh.

We repeat once more—God save the State!

It is to be feared that the people of the State in their eagerness to repair their lost fortunes and in the whirl of business engagements will under estimate the importance and necessity of the Conservative Convention which is called to assemble in Raleigh on the 5th inst. We therefore take this occasion to remind them of their duty to join in this movement with a hearty good-will and a determination to put forth every effort to organize an effective party, to defeat the mad schemes of those who are seeking our ruin.—From the action taken by the radical conventions that have assembled in other states, it is too plain to admit of a doubt, that the radicals in this state will be guided by a policy which will place the white people—the founders of this government—under the absolute control of an inferior, ignorant and depraved race, and incorporate in the new state constitution other provisions obnoxious to every lover of good government. It behooves us then to every measure in our power to stay the tide that threatens to sweep away the last vestige of civil rights and constitutional freedom. We can elect nothing without organization.—This is a lesson the Southern people have learned from bitter experience.

It is a matter of serious regret that our people have become so callous and unconcerned about what so vitally affects their own interest both for the present and the future. To this spirit of carelessness and indifference, it is to be attributed our defeat in the recent election. With a large majority of registered white voters, the conservative candidates in every county had every man due to the polls and cast his vote, instead of doing this many remained at home while the negroes and radicals rushed to the polls in full force. By this logic they can excuse themselves for pursuing such a suicidal policy we are bound to imagine. Having failed to perform their duty to themselves and their country in the hour of need, their native state represented by a mongrel crew as assembled in Raleigh on the 14th inst. The halls of legislation once adorned by our wisest and best men, are now filled with political speculators, pale-faced rascals and ignorant negroes. If their checks do not burn with shame at such a scene, caused by their own folly and neglect, then they are degenerate sons of a brave and noble race, unworthy to enjoy the blessings of civil liberty our

fathers fought, bled and died to transmit to their children. There is yet hope of rescuing our beloved old state from the degrading yoke of Radical domination and preserving some of her prestige of former and happier times.

It will be a burning shame upon us if we through negligence permit the old state constitution and the statutes framed by Gaston, Dobbin, Ruffa and Graham to be cast aside and superseded by the enactments of designing politicians who have no interest in the future well-being of our State, and look only to their individual enhancements. The lukewarm must become now zealous. The situation of public affairs demand that every man should do his duty. Like the brave defenders of Lucknow every good citizen should feel his individual responsibility. He who refuses to breast the storm is a coward and a skulker.

No one desires more than oneself to see our State restored to her position in the Union. But we want it done only on a Constitutional basis with all her ancient rights and dignity as a sovereign State unimpaired. Unless North Carolina is allowed the same political rights, and the same political privileges that are enjoyed by the people of New York or Ohio, we prefer living under military rule awhile longer. All is not yet lost. The political sky is brighter now than it was one year ago. Public sentiment has changed. The policy of those who are trying to force negro supremacy upon us, has been denounced by the popular voice through the agency of the ballot box. We should be firm and relentless in our opposition to Radical rule. Our sister States Georgia and noble old Virginia have acted and acted nobly. Let North Carolina follow their example and Saturday night to all our troubles will surely come and a kind Providence will be our blessing with peace, prosperity and happiness.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Suffering Saviour; or, Meditations on the Last Days of Christ. By Fred. W. Krummacher, D. D., Chaplain to His Majesty the King of Prussia; Author of "Elisha the Tishbite," "Last Days of Elisha," "The Martyr Lamb," etc. Translated, under the express sanction of the Author, by Samuel Jackson. New York: Sheldon & Co., 1865.

We labor purely for the interest of truth, and for the benefit of our readers, in favorably introducing to their notice the above masterpiece of the most eloquent living preacher in Germany.

Whoever wishes to be transported to Jerusalem just as it was eighteen and a half centuries ago, and to be an eye witness of the most momentous scenes that ever transpired on earth, may gratify so commendable a desire by a careful perusal of the work under consideration. Dr. Krummacher herein portrays the vicarious sufferings of the Lord Jesus, in the most life-like colors, and invests them with the most stupendous sublimity. To the devout reader of this volume, the matchless events of the last six days of the Saviour's life stand out upon the spacious canopy of Heaven in characters of meridian and immortal glory. The thrilling scenes of the passion-week detailed by the different evangelists, pass before us, with the vividness of personal experience, in the sublimest of all earthly panoramas. The dark problem of human life—the thick gloom that envelops this vale of death, are divinely illumined by the Bright Morning Star revealed to us, as adorning the nocturnal sky of time, and, to the humble believer in Jesus, heralding the sure and speedy approach of a Seraphic and Everlasting Day. The pestilential atmosphere, that oppresses these desolate fields of mortality, is swept from around us, and our fevered frames are braced by the pure and revivifying breezes of a heavenly climate. We stand upon the summit of the Delectable Mountains, and behold, through the glass of Christian faith, far above the constellated stars and suns of immensity, the ecstatic glories, the jeweled walls, the pearly gates, and the golden streets of the Celestial City—the ever-during scenes of the Glorious Land of Light, and Love, and Rest—the sparkling waters of the Crystal River of Life, and the Immortal Tree, whose perennial leaves are for the healing of the nations. The veil of the inner sanctuary of the Eternal seems transiently withdrawn, and the overwhelming splendors of the Sun of Righteousness, more dazzling than ever before, burst upon our enraptured vision.

The infinite holiness of Jehovah, and His boundless love for His rebellious and ruined creatures of our race, never, we believe—outside of the pages of Revelations—more forcibly delineated. Viewed with reference to the accomplishment of this all important object, and to the display of the richest store of thought and language, as well as the unequalled interest of the theme, we confidently affirm that there is no production, in all the literature, superior to Dr. Krummacher's "Suffering Saviour."

Other reviewers of this volume have declared that the narrative abounds with such a wealth of beauties that, instead of quoting, they should have

to refer the reader to the work itself. And we are reluctantly compelled to follow their example; for we find that, in taking account of the particularly brilliant passages that met us in our progress, we have noted down more than one-third of the whole book. The translator, Mr. Samuel Jackson, has, we may remark, in a very eminent degree, imbibed the spirit of the original, and has performed his part with signal ability.

The Suffering Saviour, as scripturally exhibited by our profound and evangelical author, will, we hope, always occupy the dearest and most sacred position in our memory and heart.

[COMMUNICATED]

MR. EDITOR:—A very serious drawback to our present prospects is, that the substantial men among us do not to a sufficient extent combine theory with their practice, in other words they are not enough a reading class of people. Let a man be gifted with ever so much of the essential qualifications, common sense, skill and experience, and knowledge, and acquire by his studies, uncombined with the comparisons of his views with the trials of others, is often purchased at an expensive price. No more prominent instance need be cited, than the wild schemes of investment entered into by our agriculturists in buying fertilizers during the past season. And in almost every avocation, if a person does not compare the experience of others with his own views, in many instances of a praiseworthy effort, at the end, he will find himself in regard to a knowledge of the point, from which he started and perhaps deeply involved financially.

In the present straitened condition of our people, we can ill afford an experiment. A man may not think for himself, or sum up the result of the "blue noses" will think for him, and often to his detriment. In numbers of instances our unsuspicious farmers have been made dupes of the most flagrant swindlers in the purchase of much valued phosphates and other fertilizers. If you ride over a cotton field and have pointed out to you two rows of cotton, one containing the precious earth and the other none, for the life of you, you are unable to detect the one which has received the manure. Allowing that guano will increase the yield of cotton, is this a fit thing to allow harvesters to monopolize and often worthless patents from our already distressed pockets? But some may ask how we can remedy ourselves; the soil greatly impoverished by continued and exhausting crops will not produce a surplusage to pay the tax on the land. In the first place the southern man will have to lower his feelings of grandeur a few degrees. Let him keep his house comparatively plain, and live in a close place in such a position that the strength of the manure may not run off and waste, constantly filling it up with vegetable matter, covering it with a layer of the hogs to sleep in. This favor they will appreciate and use. There are enough nuts or mast in our woods to keep our people from the long alleys of the city, and while we are dealing out corn to them, why do we let the valuable manure run to waste? Let us arrange their stable-dung in such a position, that while they haul dirt in it may be moist and not continually mixing with manure from the stable.

How many men think of forming a compost of the animals they may lose. These agents will supply him a larger amount of valuable manure, while he is incurring the expense of fertilizers at from \$50 to \$75, per ton.

At the end of the year, instead of having a large pile of manure, every third bale of cotton to pay for guano advanced at an exorbitant price on the prospect of the coming crop he will have the consolation of knowing that his crop is almost an entire gain and only from the result of a little foresight and economy.

Somewhat may say, very reasonably, that we cannot make sufficient manure in this way to improve all of our land, and what shall we do with the balance to make it pay its taxes. They may consider that every enterprising member that is added to the community increases the value of each man's property to an incalculable extent. But it is a truth in political economy and it would be a source of more pecuniary profit to each man and to the country at large to give away in part, one-half of the land, than retain it under the present system for the property remaining in his possession would increase in value in proportion to the influx of immigration.

Large land-owners in New Jersey are now reaping immense fortunes by selling their alternate sections of the land, and that often of an inferior quality to ours. Those who come and settle of course have left friends who are awaiting the fall of their property; and as there ever a European among us before the war who did not desire to become a part of us? We will have to be up and doing, for the present condition of affairs cannot last long. There seems no way of making our present system available and it can only be changed by force of circumstances. We are compelled either by man or force of might, so we must inaugurate a new system by intruding a new class. Surely we cannot be made any worse by the change.

Respectfully, IOTA.

From Georgia.

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNOR AND TREASURER OF THE STATE—APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY GOVERNOR AND TREASURER.

ATLANTA, GA, January 13.—The following order was issued this morning: HUGHES B. JENKINS, DIST. CLERK, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12th, 1868. GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.

Whereas Charles J. Jenkins, Provisional Governor, and John Jones, Provisional Treasurer, of the State of Georgia, having declined to accept the instructions of, and failed to cooperate with the Major General commanding the Third Military District, are hereby removed from office.

Second—By virtue of the authority granted by the supplementary reconstruction acts of Congress, passed July 19, 1867, the following named officers are detailed for duty in the district of Georgia: Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel 33d Infantry, to be Governor of the State of Georgia; Bvt. Captain Charles R. Rockwell, Ordnance Corps, United States Army, to be Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

Third—The above named officers will proceed without delay to Milledgeville, Ga., and enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, subject to the instructions of these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. Meade: (Signed) R. C. DICK, Asst. Adj. Gen.

At 10:30 a. m. this order was read to the convention amid applause and acclamation.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune states that it is reported that the President has directed Gen. Meade to suspend the order removing Governor Jenkins.

General Information to Bankrupts.

1. Petitioners under the Bankrupt Act are required to render a Schedule of all their debts and liabilities of every kind and description whatever, and also, an inventory of all their estate, both real and personal, including all property and effects of which they are possessed, or in which they may have an interest, (though not in possession) in conformity with certain "Forms" prescribed in the "General Orders" of the Supreme Court of the United States. These Schedules, verified by oath of the Petitioner before a District Court Judge, Register in Bankruptcy, or U. S. Commissioner, must accompany the petition, and when filed, is the commencement of proceedings in Bankruptcy.

2. To become a voluntary Bankrupt the debtor must owe debt to the amount of at least (\$300) three hundred dollars.

3. When the petition is filed by a firm or copartnership a full set of schedules of the respective estates of the members of firm should also be added.

4. When the petition is filed the case is immediately referred to a Register, who examines the petition and schedules annexed thereto, and if they are correct in form, makes a certificate to that effect, to be filed by the Clerk, then adjudge the debtor a Bankrupt and issues a warrant to the messenger to summon all the creditors named in the petitioner's schedules to meet at the Register's office, at a certain time and place, to prove their claims and elect one or more Assignees to take charge of the Bankrupt's estate.

5. A creditor can however, prove his claim at any time previous to the last meeting of the creditors, which will be six months subsequent to the adjudge of the Bankruptcy.

6. No creditor has any standing in a Bankrupt Court until he proves his claim. (See Eliza Altonheim, Blatchford, Judge.)

7. Creditors have no right to compel the Bankrupt to answer questions concerning the disposal of property by him acquired subsequent to filing a petition in Bankruptcy. (In other words, the date of the filing of the petition by or against a debtor, is the date at which, if adjudication of bankruptcy follows, the old order of things passes away and a new leaf is turned over.)

8. The bankrupt can apply to the Court at any time after the expiration of six months and within one year from the adjudication for the discharge from bankruptcy and in case no assignees come into the hands of the assignee, or no debts be proved against his estate at any time after the expiration of six months.

9. As soon as an assignee is elected or appointed, the Judge or Register will convey to him by deed of assignment, all the bankrupt's property except what is exempted, viz: "Household and kitchen furniture and other personal property not exceeding in value (\$500) five hundred dollars; also his wearing apparel and that of his wife and children, and such other property not included in the foregoing as is exempt from levy and sale upon execution or other process, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt resides, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by State exemption laws in force in 1864.

10. It is the duty of the assignee, within twenty days after the assignment to him is made, to allot to the bankrupt such articles as are not retained, and file an inventory of the same with the value of each article so allotted, and creditors may make objections to the report of the assignee at any time within twenty days after it is filed.

11. As to costs in bankruptcy proceedings. Section 46 of the Bankrupt Act provides that the petitioner, before a warrant is issued, shall deposit fifty dollars with the Register, or with the Clerk to be delivered to the Register, as a security for his fees. General order XXIX, provides that the fees of the Register, Marshal and Clerk shall be prepaid by secured before they can be compelled to act. It is also provided by General Order XXX, that where the debtor has no means, and can prove the fact the satisfaction of the Court upon application, an order will be made requiring all the costs in the case to be paid out of the fifty dollars deposited with the Register. If however there are assets, but not enough to pay the Messenger after deducting the Bankrupt's exempted property, so that nothing comes into the hands of the assignee, the fees will have to be paid by the Bankrupt; but if the assignee receives assets the fees of the Messenger will be paid by him before any dividend is made among creditors.

The fees of the Register, Messenger and Clerk and for publication of notices in Bankruptcy will in ordinary cases amount to about one hundred dollars in some cases more, in others less—the costs depending on the number of creditors, amount of litigation &c, in each particular case.

The new Reconstruction Bill.

The following is the text of the new Reconstruction Bill, as agreed upon by the Republicans in caucus at Washington, on Saturday, Jan. 11th. This bill was have been reported to Congress yesterday.

"Be it resolved, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas, that the civil State governments in said States respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal State Governments either by Executive or Judicial power or authority of any United States official.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the President shall have full power to enforce the act enacted, "an act to provide for more efficient government of Rebel States," passed March, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of Army U. S. is hereby authorized and required to enforce by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within the States named in said act, and to remove by his order from command any or all of said commanders and detail other officers of U. S. Army, not below the rank of Colonel to perform all duties and exercise all powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of the said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, Republican in form and

said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the General of the Army is authorized to remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any or all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of military departments within said States; and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail military commanders to said military departments, or to remove any officers which may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any of the army or navy of the United States to assert by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act and the acts aforesaid, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Stanton resumes the duties of the War Department—Retirement of Grant. HEAD QUARTERS UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir—Have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the official notice received by me last evening of the action of the Senate of the United States in the case of the suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of section two of "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," my functions as Secretary of War, ad interim, ceased from the moment of the receipt of the within notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, January 13, 1868.

"Resolved, That having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his report of the 12th December, 1867, for the suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in such suspension.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary. HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1868.

Attest: GEORGE K. DENT, A. G.

Soon after the delivery of this communication General Grant called in person upon the President during the meeting of the Cabinet, and upon being reminded by the President of his reiterated promise, and especially of the promise made only on Saturday morning last, General Grant admitted the promise in the presence of members of the Cabinet.

The Washington "Star," commenting on the surrender of the War Department to Mr. Stanton by Gen. Grant says: "General Grant, it will be remembered, was ordered by the President to assume the duties of the War Department when Mr. Stanton was relieved, and it is contended by the friends of the President that he (Gen. Grant) had no right to surrender that department to any one until he should be believed and directed to do so by the President, and should have refused to turn over the department to Mr. Stanton until he received orders from the President." Gen. Grant, they hold, had no authority to turn over the department to Mr. Stanton, as all official business between Congress and the department must pass through the President; hence Gen. Grant, in surrendering the department to Mr. Stanton, they allege, has violated the articles of war or regulations of the army, by disobeying the orders of his superior, the President, and thus subjects himself to court-martial. It is expected that an order will be issued by the President to-morrow, in which he will refuse to have any official connection with the War Department.

North Carolina Reconstruction Convention (so-called). RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 15.—P. M.—The Convention organized to-day. C. J. Cowler, Esq., of Wilkes, was elected President, and J. T. Buras, of Cumberland, principal clerk; J. H. Boner, of Forsyth, Assistant. James H. Jones, (negro,) of Wake, was Principal Doorkeeper, and John D. Ball, (white), Assistant—all Radical.

Johnes, the Principal Doorkeeper, was originally a free negro, and the body servant of Jeff. Davis during the existence of the Confederacy, and was captured with him.

The Raleigh Standard will be issued daily during the session of the Monkey Convention.

The Conservative press of the State are unanimous in urging a full representation at the Conservative Convention which meets in Raleigh on the 5th of February. We trust it may be a Convention worthy of the State, and one that will speak in trumpet tones the voice of the honest people of the State.

Cotton is in demand at Raleigh. The Sentinel hears of several who wish to purchase heavily.

HARRIED. At the residence of B. J. Keech, Esq., in this town on Wednesday 15th inst., by Elder M. T. R. Owen, W. A. Williams, to Miss H. P. LATHAM, both of this county.

In this place on the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. J. Pender, by Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Mr. Pender, to Miss SARAH PENDER of Tarboro'.

At the residence of B. J. Keech, Esq., in this town on Wednesday 15th inst., by Elder M. T. R. Owen, W. A. Williams, to Miss H. P. LATHAM, both of this county.

It is understood that the President will in no way recognize Stanton, and it is confidently stated that charges of insubordination hang over General Grant. Nothing definite is known, but the feeling is quite feverish.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE PARTIES WHO HAVE PURCHASED GOODS FROM PHILLIPS & MAITLAND through me will please pay their bills immediately or the claims will be urged in every instance at an early date. HUGH MACNAIR. 6-2

DOSSEY BATTLE.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Collections made—if possible. HAVING PROVIDED MYSELF with all the necessary blanks &c., and having effected an arrangement with a Registrar to visit Rocky Mount whenever the papers are perfected—thereby saving parties the trouble of leaving home—I am prepared to transact business in Bankruptcy with the utmost dispatch. Jan 16/68

H. WISWALL & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries & General Merchandise,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

MAIN STREET, Washington, N. C. 1-ly

L. D. PENDER,

ATTORNEY,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE. HE now occupies an Office in the new building of Messrs. Shaw & McCabe, (up stairs) opposite the Court House.

Those desiring his services will find him there at all hours in the day and until 9 o'clock at night.

In this connection, he would respectfully request as county solicitor, that the magistrates of the County, would return all State warrants to the Clerk as soon as they conveniently can, after acting upon them. Jan 16

AUCTION!

LAST CALL! On Friday the 24th January, 1868, at A. V. ON FAIR, owned by W. Grimes, Esq., Pitt County, N. C., we will sell at Auction the following described property, to wit: 20 Mules, 2 Horses, Farming implements, consisting of Carts and Turning Plows, Harness, Plow, Gear, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Bricks, Lumber, Scales, Chains, Harrows, Seed Planters, "Car's, Wagons, Forks, Axes, Hatchets, Hay Cutters, Fanning Mill, Grindstone, Cotton Gin, Presses, Baskets and Metal Bags; Also Cook, Box and Parlor Stoves, Kettles, Nails, Spikes, Hollow Ware, Dry Goods, &c., &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Suits, Pork, Household Furniture, Mechanics' Tools, &c.

ALSO, ONE GOOD EXPRESS WAGON, For one or two horses; the well known horse

GENERAL, And a Flat and Yawl Boat.

This is a rare chance for Farmers and Traders and the last to be had in this vicinity. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day till all are sold.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY. January 16th, 1868. No. 718

H. JAMES & CO.

Cash Trade.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE reduced the price of goods to suit the times, and invite the attention of purchasers to the same.

Stock, Now Offered for Cash Only, at very low prices cannot fail to please. The assortment is full and complete and consists principally of

NEW GOODS, bought recently for Cash.

Call, See and Judge for Yourself. M. WEDDELL & CO. Tarboro', N. C., Jan. 16.

The Parties who have not yet settled their accounts with us, are requested to do so, as further notice and thus save trouble and expense. M. W. & CO.

AT J. A. WILLIAMSON'S

OLD STAND, TARBORO', N. C.

CAN BE FOUND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BUGGIES, both top and open, and of all kinds and single HARNESS, made of the best material and workmanship.

ALSO, light Spring Wagons, also second hand Buggies repaired in the best manner.

ALSO, good New 2 horse Road Wagons and Carts, all of which I will sell on the most reasonable terms to suit the times.

Repairing of all kinds done at the lowest prices.

CHEAPER FOR CASH, than at any other Shop in the County, the same style of work and finish.

I earnestly solicit a call from all those who may want anything in my line before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident I can make the terms and prices for

WORK, suit, as I am determined to work at very low prices these hard times.

Tarboro', Jan 16

P. S. All those indebted to me by note or account will please call and settle immediately. J. A. W.

In exchange for Pork and Lard taken from the County.

State of North Carolina, Edgecombe County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1867.

Petition for Divorce. Nancy Langley, vs. Heirs of Willis Langley.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING to the Court that Robert A. Langley and John G. Langley, two of the defendants are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Tarboro' Southerner for six weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the Court House in Tarboro' at the next term of said Court to be held on the Fourth Monday of February next, and then and there answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree pro confesso rendered against them.

Witness, Irvin Thigpen, Clerk of Court, at office in Tarboro', this 9th day of January, A. D. 1868. 6-6w

IRVIN THIGPEN, Clerk.

ROBERT A. MARTIN. ROBERT TANNANILL. MARTIN & TANNANILL, Grocers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, Tobacco, Wheat, &c., will be promptly and faithfully performed. Orders for goods filled at reasonable prices for cash or to punctual customers. 41-6m

FOR 1868.

The Tarboro' Southerner.

The Oldest and Largest Weekly

IN THE STATE.

NOW IN ITS

Forty Fourth Year.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY

CHARLES & BIGGS.

Having an extensive circulation in the Counties of Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Pitt, Beaufort, Wayne, Martin, Washington, Nash, Granville and Warren,

The Southerner

OFFERS TO

Merchants and Others

A MEDIUM FOR

ADVERTISING

INFERIOR TO NO PAPER IN

NORTH CAROLINA.

Its Circulation in other portions of the State is large and

Daily Increasing.